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* SOURCE Through a reliable channel from an Egyptian journalist with excellent contacts in the Arab League and various Egyptian Government departments.

1. In recent months, Hajj Amin al-Husayni, the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem, has come to realize that his presence in Egypt is no longer as welcome as hitherto. Palace authorities have ceased to look upon him with sympathy; he is avoided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Arab League. He is, therefore, "lying low" but continues to accept all invitations to attend functions.
2. At every meeting that he attends, the ex-Mufti is careful to assure those to whom he speaks that his only desire is to serve the Moslem cause throughout the world, and that he has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any country.
3. Hajj Amin al-Husayni was present at the reception, held recently at the headquarters of the Moslem Brotherhood (Ikhwan al-Muslimin), in honor of Muhammad Hatair (an important member of the Indonesian Masjumi) during the latter's visit to Egypt. During the reception the ex-Mufti met and talked with 'Abd-al-Rahman 'Azam Pasha, Secretary-General of the Arab League; Allal al-Fasi, leader of the Istiqlal Party of Morocco; and Muhammad Salih Harb Pasha, President of the Young Men's Moslem Association (YMMA) but made no speech himself.
4. Hasan Isma'il al-Hudaybi Bay, Supreme Guide of the Ikhwan al-Muslimin, spoke of the need for unity of the Moslem world in order to remove the evils of poverty and ignorance. However, he was careful to make it plain that he did not advocate the supersession of the Arab League.
5. The ex-Mufti also attended other receptions in honor of Muhammad Hatair. It is considered, source states, that the Mufti probably is paving the way for a visit to Indonesia.

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6. In company with Amil al-Ghuri, Hasan Abu al-Sa'udi, 'Abdullah al-Tal and other members of the Arab Higher Executive, the ex-Mufti called on Amir 'Abd-al-Karim when the latter recently was seriously ill. Hajj Amin al-Husayni also makes a point of keeping in touch with other North African leaders, particularly Allal al-Fasi and al-Maki al-Shamili, Tunisian member of the Maghreb Committee in Cairo. He has no contact with Bashir al-Sadawi², exiled leader of the Libyan National Congress Party, because of an outspoken criticism directed by al-Sadawi against the ex-Mufti personally, the Arab League in general, and 'Azzam Pasha in particular.
7. During the Islamic Congress in Karachi which the ex-Mufti attended, he quarrelled with Sayyid Ramadan, Ikhwan Delegate from Cairo, who had acted as Secretary when Hajj Amin al-Husayni was himself President. The ex-Mufti accused Sayyid Ramadan of embezzling a large sum of money which had been subscribed in Pakistan for the benefit of the Ikhwan cause in Egypt, and so informed the Ikhwan Guidance Office. For this reason the delegates who will represent the Ikhwan at the next Moslem Congress in Karachi will be Salah Ashmawi (member of the Ikhwan Guidance Office), and 'Abd-al-Aziz Ramil, and not Sayyid Ramadan.
8. Ahmad al-Shirbasi, a teacher at al-Azhar University and senior member of the Ikhwan, who recently resigned from the Ikhwan, was assisted in rejoining the YMMA through the personal intervention of the ex-Mufti with the assistance of Harb Pasha, the President of the YMMA. Furthermore, Harb Pasha was persuaded by the ex-Mufti to appoint Ahmad al-Shirbasi to represent the YMMA at the next Moslem Congress in Karachi.
9. In a recent discussion on the unsolved problem of the Palestine Arab refugees, the ex-Mufti stated that he and the Arab Higher Executive would work actively against any permanent settlement between Israel and the Arab States until the question of compensation and repatriation of these refugees had been satisfactorily settled. Provided that compensation were forthcoming from Israel, the ex-Mufti said that he would agree to those refugees who wished to do so and who were acceptable to the States concerned, remaining in Syria, Iraq, Sa'udi Arabia, and Lebanon.
1. Washington Comment. It was reliably reported on 24 June 1952 that Matsir had stated that the purpose of his Cairo visit was to collect information from the ex-Mufti for a publication to be issued in Indonesia in three languages (Indonesian, Arabic, and English), calling for Moslem unity and cooperation against the colonizing powers.

The same report stated that Matsir also made inquiries in Cairo about the possibility of privately obtaining regular information on Jordan, in view of strict governmental press censorship there.

The report also indicated that Matsir had intended to visit Northwest Africa, but was refused visas by the French.

2. 80-90199 of 13 June 1952 reported recent activities of al-Sadawi in Cairo.